

CEAL Statistics, A Multi-year Summary and Comparison

The Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) Statistics is an annual publication of statistical data on East Asian collections in North America. Data gathered includes total volumes held (survey form 1), physical volumes added gross (form 2), printed and e-journal serial title count (form 3), other materials holdings (form 4), grand total library collection and backlog (form 5), fiscal support (form 6), staffing (form 7), public services (form 8), electronic resources (form 9), and E-books (form 10). The CEAL Statistics online database is located at <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/php/>. CEAL Statistics reports and form instructions are located at <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/stat/>. The print version of the CEAL Statistics report is published in the February issue of the *Journal of East Asian Libraries* (JEAL) and archived in the Brigham Young University Harold B. Lee Library Digital Collections on the JEAL website at <https://ojs.lib.byu.edu/spc/index.php/JEAL/>

This year two new libraries joined the survey, but a few regulars did not participate due to personnel changes. Of the 52 participating member libraries in 2011, 48 are university libraries (44 U.S. including 18 U.S. private, 26 U.S. public, and 4 Canadian), plus the Library of Congress, one private research library, and two museums (Metropolitan Museum of Art and Nelson-Atkins Art Museum). Among the 52 libraries, 39 (or 75%) completed all forms. However, many of those 39 libraries did not fill all fields in the forms. Nonetheless, library participation and survey table completion has been consistent in recent years. Nine libraries did not fill out the Fiscal Support form. The form completed least is the E-book form, collected since 2008, with 20 libraries submitting data. The E-resources form, collected since 2002, and the Public Service form, collected since 1999, had only 41 participants each. Data in the "other materials" form and the "backlog" form is needed for the system to calculate the collection total. "Zero" values are entered for libraries that leave those two forms blank. However, those zero value forms do not appear in individual tables printed in JEAL. Characteristics of participating libraries are listed in Appendix 1 and forms completion in Appendix 2.

Due to the economic downturn, budget reduction has been a shared concern of many CEAL libraries. This report provides a closer look at each category in the Fiscal Support form and a detailed comparison of data for the past three years (2009-2011).

This report starts with printed monograph additions to CEAL collections, followed by E-book collection data, then the total library collection with E-Books and without E-Books. This year, we again included interpolated data to show CEAL total collection, with data from libraries that previously participated in the survey. Volume holding totals are counted both with and without E-book and with or without interpolated data. Data regarding other materials and serial titles in collection follows that for books. E-journal stats have been included in serial statistics form for two years. Fiscal support data is presented by three year range (2009-2011) for each of all four categories: appropriations, East Asian program support, endowment, and grants. Personnel support, user services, and electronic resources data complete the report. Each table displays the count of number of participating libraries with the year. When a table is generated for a form sub category, the participating libraries

count may be different than the general participating count because some libraries do not complete all categories.

Table 1 shows that printed monographs added to collections have decreased in recent years. In 2011, the total print volume addition is less than 2010 reported by 51 libraries, a reduction of 3.58% or about 15,000 volumes. E-book acquisition may have played a role in fewer print additions. In addition, budget reductions took a heavy toll on library acquisitions, plus the weak dollar continued to reduce purchasing power. However, a few libraries have withdrawn large numbers of monographs in 2010 and 2011 (to adjust previous reporting errors) which contributes to the outcome.

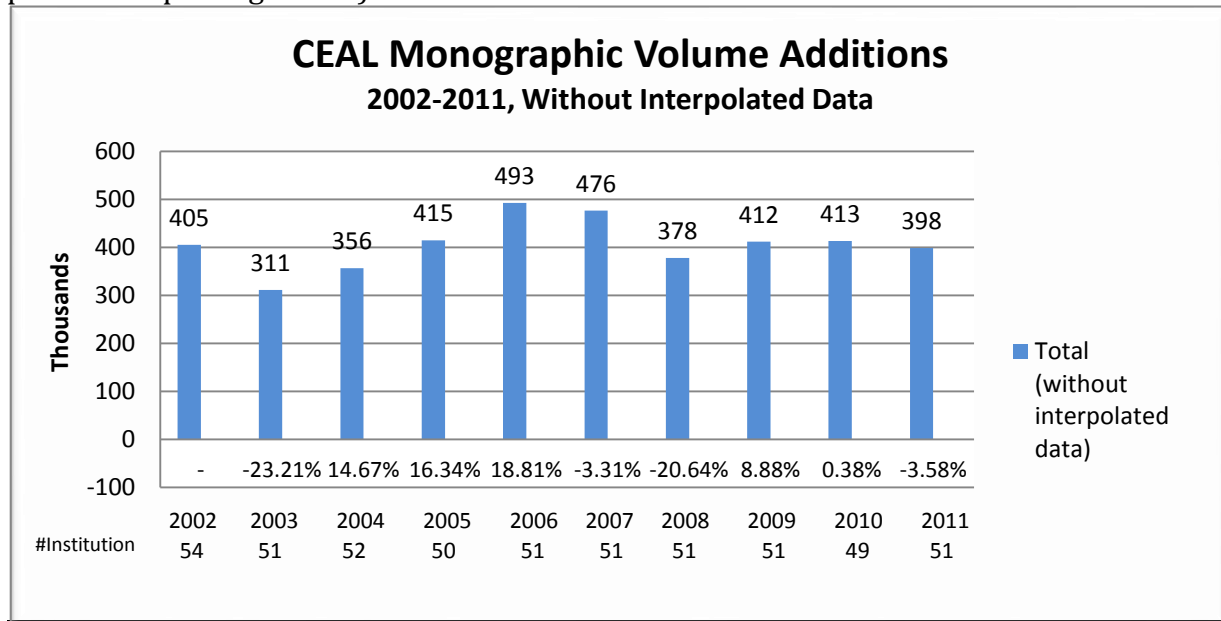


Table 1 CEAL Monographic Additions, 2002-2011, Without Interpolated Data

Table 2 displays the breakdown categories of the Monographic Additions form. The acquired titles and volumes added to the collection shows the decrease in purchased titles and volumes in 2011. The table shows monographs addition details of 2009 to 2011.

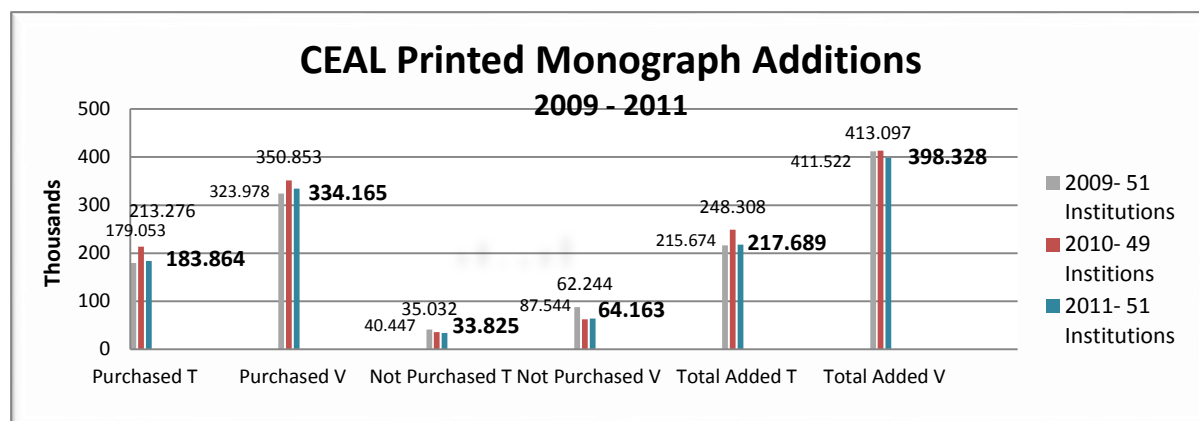


Table 2 CEAL Printed Monograph Additions, 2009-2011

Table 3 E-book form was added in 2008 with 21 libraries reporting E-book collections. In 2011, 32 libraries reported E-book collection data with 2.6 million (2,618,819) total, including perpetual purchase and subscription. A growth of 26,557 from 2010 (2,592,262) was mostly by purchased subscription. The table displays e-book collections 2008 - 2011.

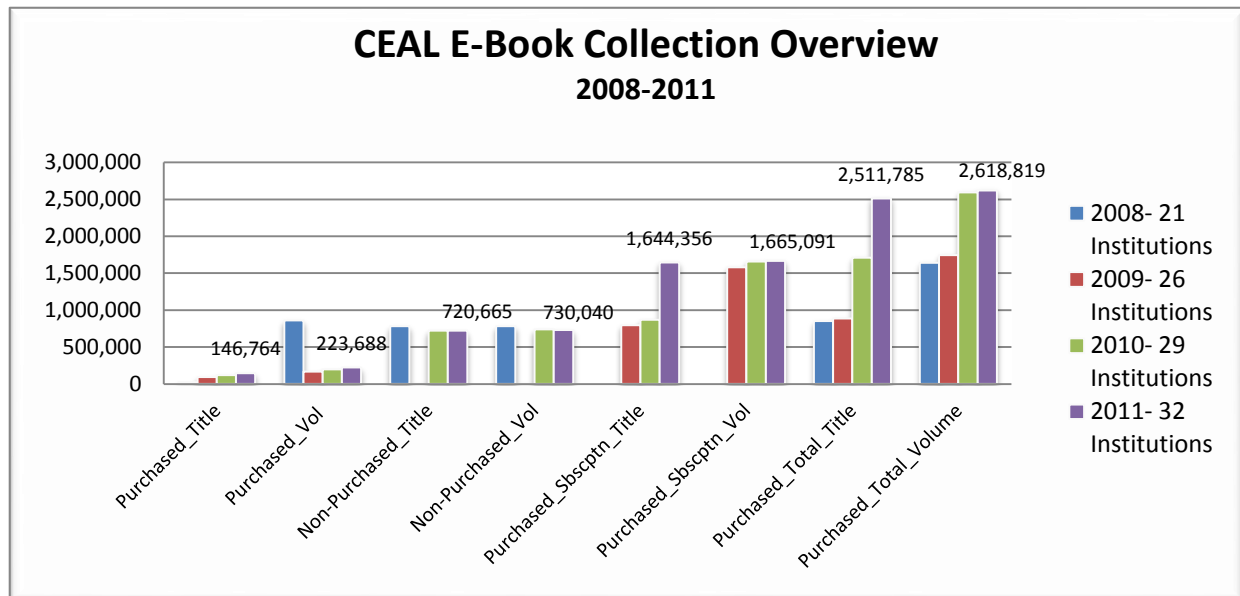


Table 3 CEAL E-Book Collection Overview, 2008-2011

Table 4 shows the 2011 CEAL total collection, reported by 52 libraries, including e-books, was 22.5 million (22,481,440) compared to last year at 22 million (22,027,449). This represents 453,991 additions or 2.06% growth since 2010, and a 44.56% increase compared to 10 years ago in 2002.

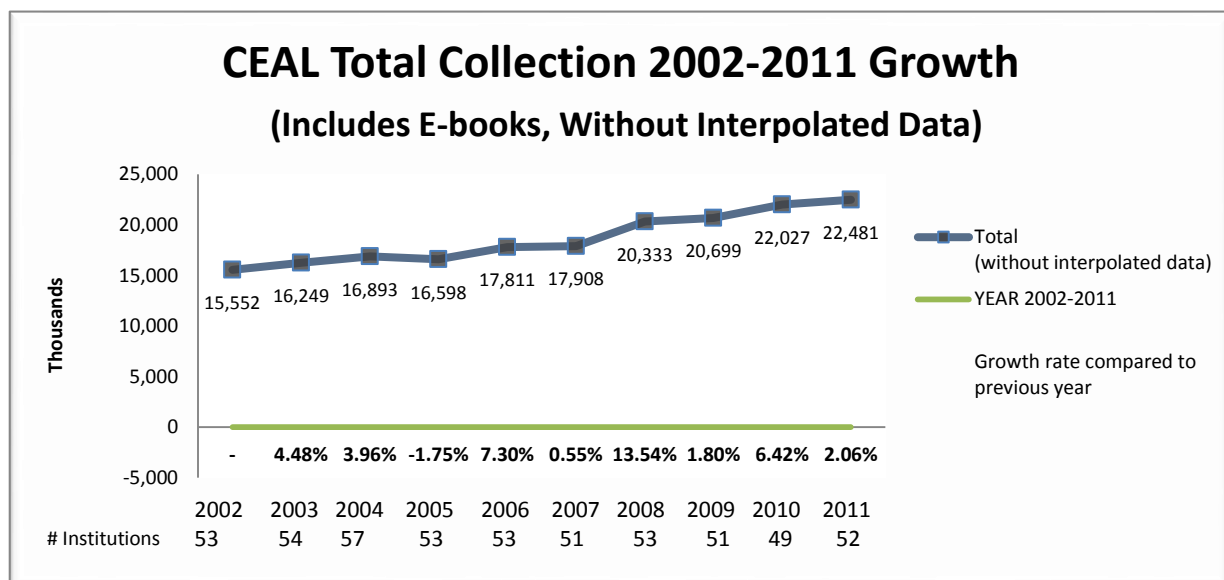


Table 4 CEAL Total Collection 2002-2011 Growth, Includes E-books, Without Interpolated Data

Table 5 shows total collection growth with interpolated data. When interpolated data is included from 2002, CEAL total collection size is projected as 24 million (23,981,561), and total participating libraries as 66. Two new libraries (Northwestern and Purdue) joined in 2011. The total collection size fluctuates each year due to the variable number of participating libraries. About 50 member libraries participate in the annual statistics survey in recent years, although not the same set each year.

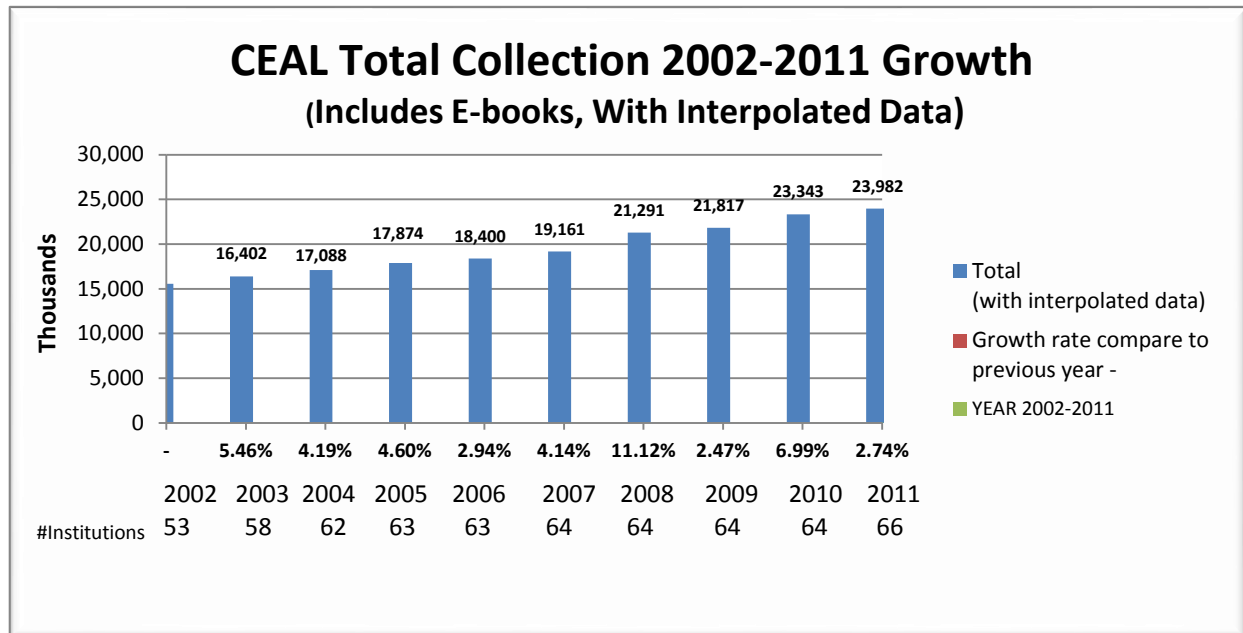


Table 5 CEAL Total Collection 2002-2011 Growth, Includes E-books, With Interpolated Data

Table 6 shows total collection size, without e-books and without interpolated data, at 19.86 million (19,862,621) compared to 2010 at 19,435,187, a growth of 427,434 or 2.20% in 2011.

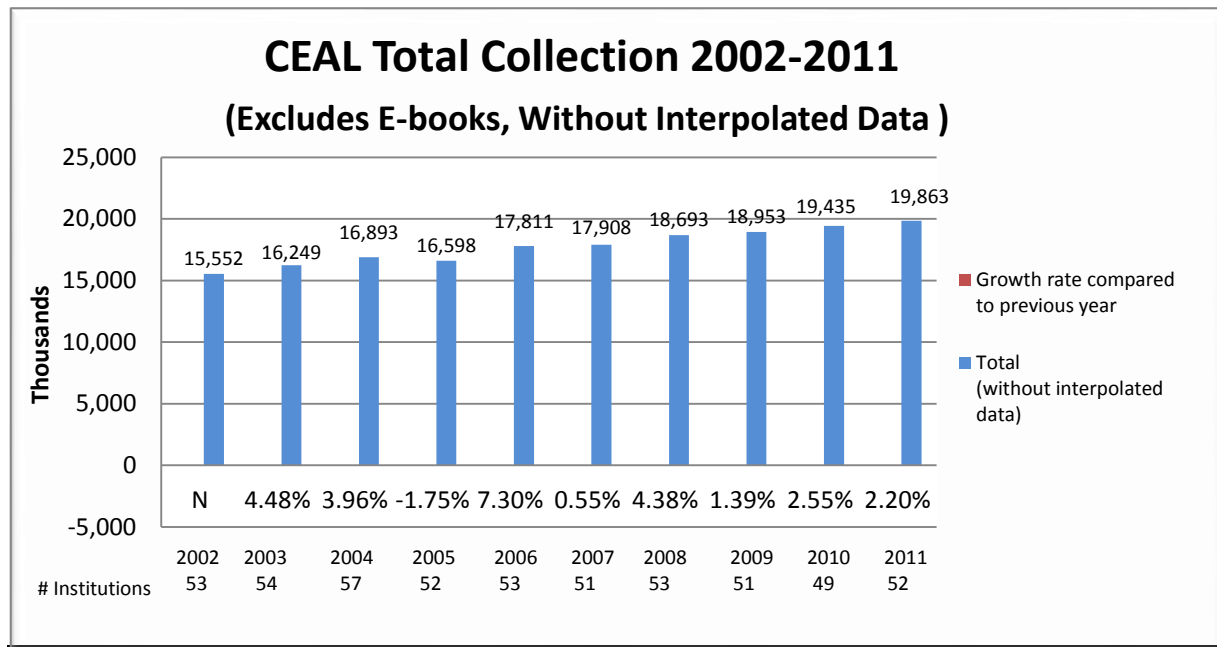


Table 6 CEAL Total Collection 2011-2011, Excludes E-Books, Without Interpolated Data

Table 7 shows CEAL total collection in 2011 at 21.36 million (21,361,463), excluding E-books but including interpolated data.

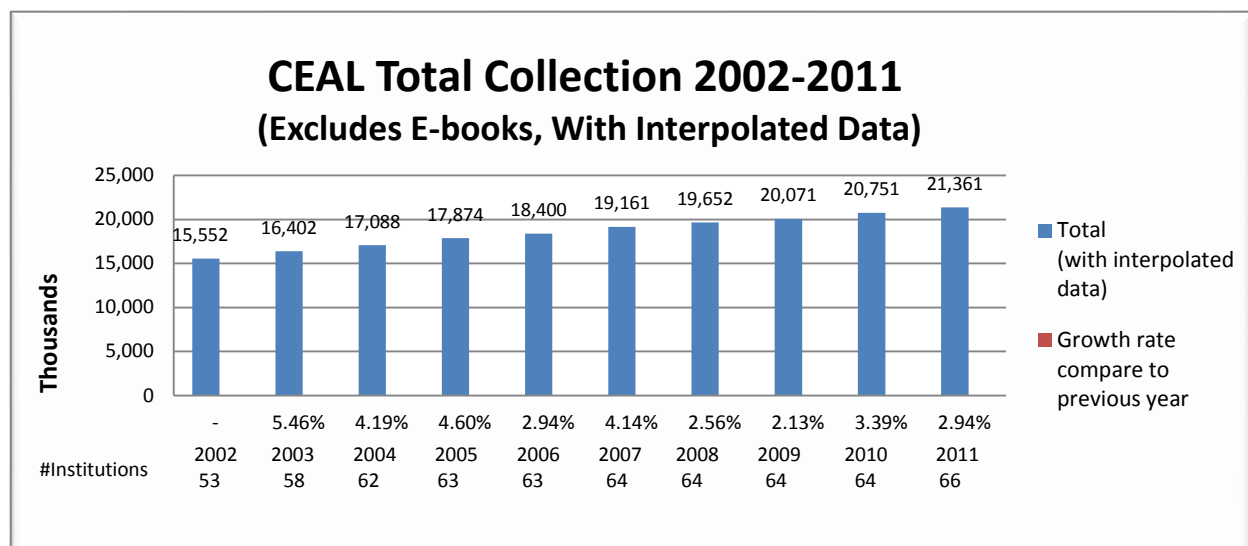


Table 7 CEAL Total Collection 2002-2011, Excludes E-Books, With Interpolated Data

Table 8 shows CEAL total volume holding, including E-books, are 21.3 million (21,319,765) in 2011. The growth compared to 2010 is 380,485 or 1.82% (Table 8).

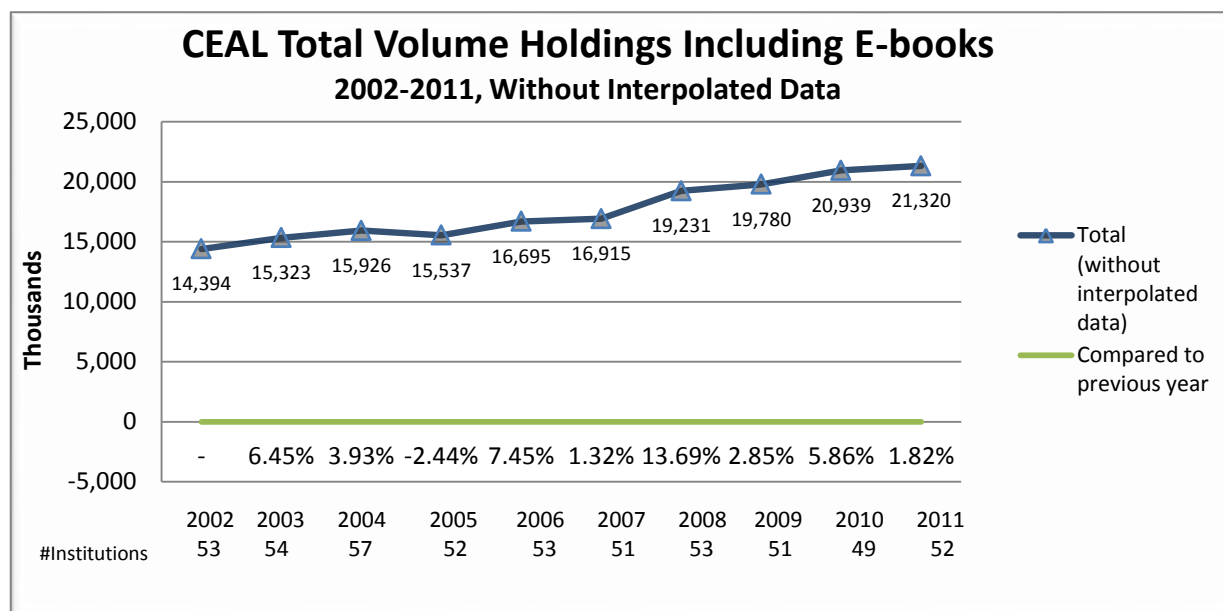


Table 8 CEAL Total Volume Holdings Including E-books, 2002-2011, Without Interpolated Data

Table 9 shows, CEAL total volumes with interpolated data including E-books, at 22.5 million (22,500,709), a growth of 560,786 or 2.56%.

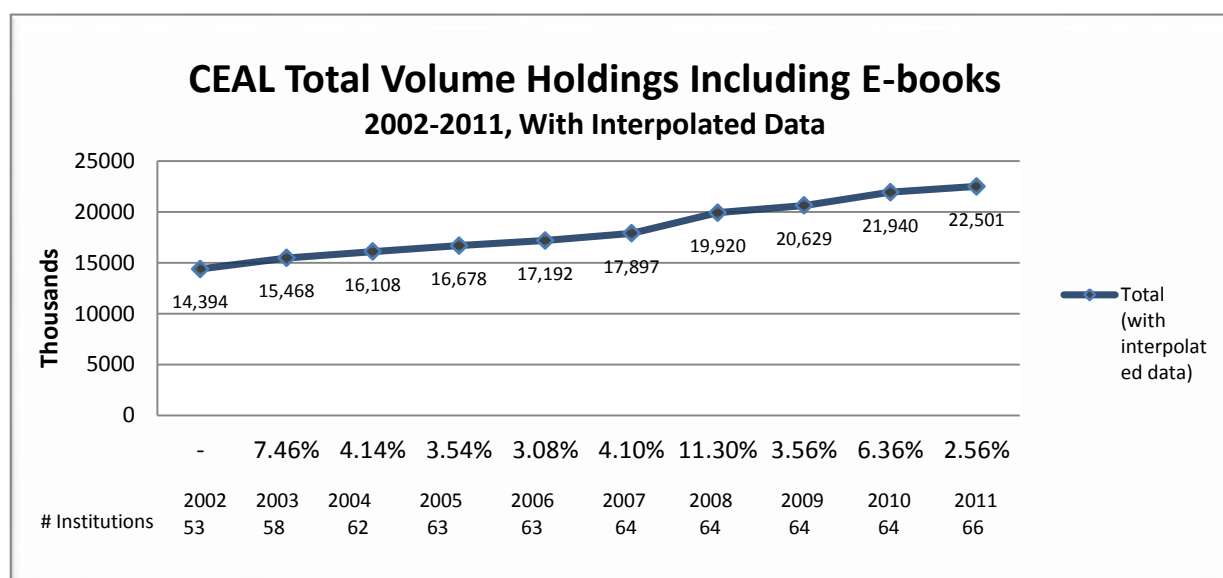


Table 9 CEAL Total Volume Holdings Including E-books, 2002-2011, With Interpolated Data

Table 10 shows CEAL total physical volume holdings growth rate by language breakdown, from 2008 to 2011. Chinese language physical volume growth rate from 2008 to 2009 was 3.12%, and from 2010 to 2011 it was 0.01%. Japanese language physical volume growth rate from 2007 to 2008 was 4.2% and from 2010 to 2011 it was 1.74 %. Korean language physical volumes growth rate from 2007 to 2008 was 6.03%, and from 2010 to 2011 it was

5.42%, a higher rate than Chinese and Japanese languages. The non-CJK language materials physical volume growth rate from 2007 to 2008 was 1.65%, and from 2010 to 2011 it was 7.38%. Many libraries have started reporting non-CJK holdings in recent years.

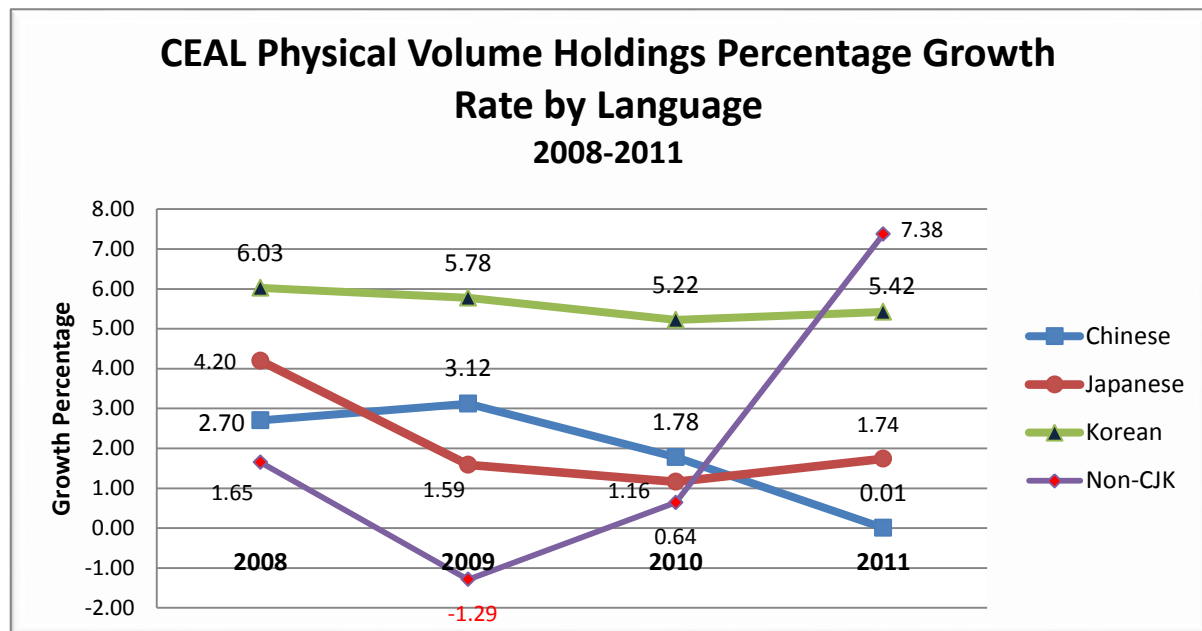


Table 10 CEAL Physical Volume Holdings Percentage Growth Rate by Language, 2008-2011

Table 11 shows a total of 52 libraries reported holdings of 18,700,946 physical volumes by June 30 of 2011. Compared to 2010 total of 18,347,018 physical volumes, the addition is 353,928, and growth rate is 1.93%. Divided by language, this includes 9,871,666 Chinese (53%); 5,865,794 Japanese (31%); 1,425,372 Korean (8%); and 1,538,159 non-CJK language (8%) materials on China, Japan, Korea, and East Asia in English, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, and other languages. Japanese language ratio changed from 32% to 31%. The Korean language ratio has gone up from 7% to 8%. Chinese and non-CJK percentages have remained the same for the past two years.

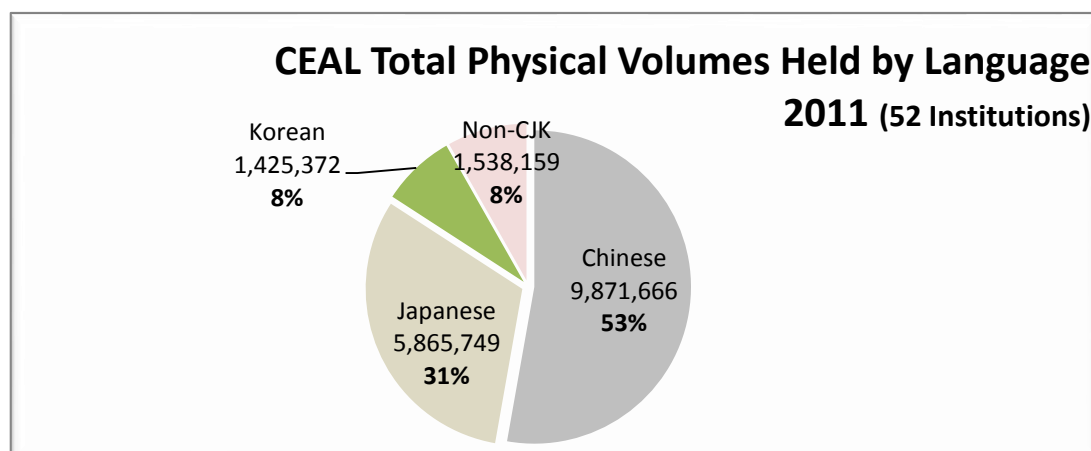


Table 11 CEAL Total Physical Volumes Held by Language, 2011 (52 Institutions)

Table 12 shows Other Materials data, reported annually, in total collection count, in categories of microform, audiovisual materials, cartographic and graphic materials, audio and video films, and DVD. The uneven growth was due to missing data or data reporting inconsistency.

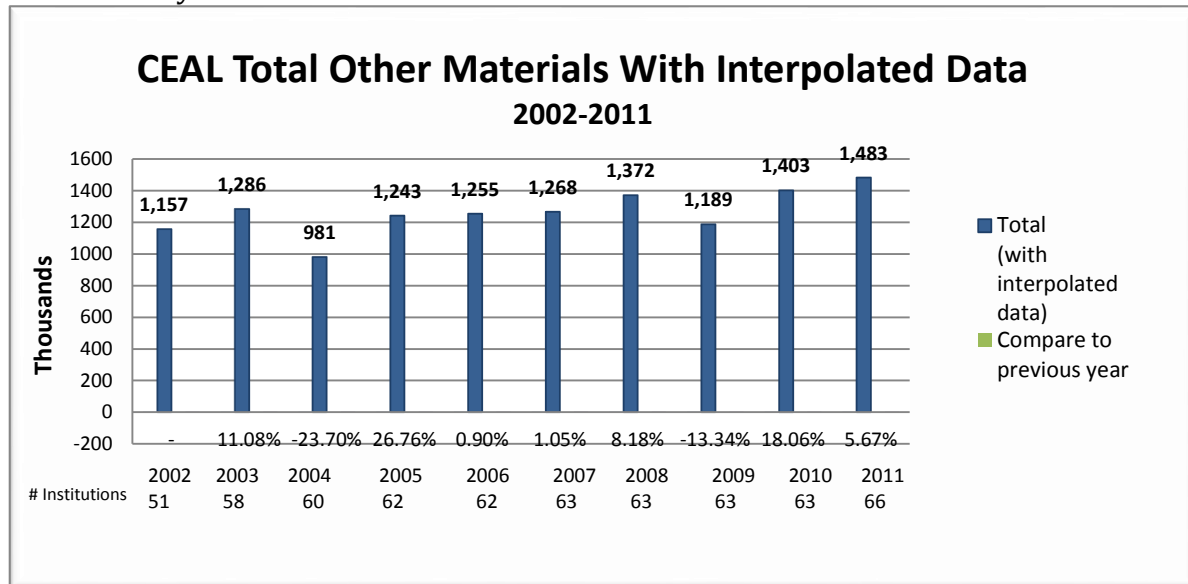


Table 12 CEAL Total Other Materials With Interpolated Data, 2002-2011

Table 13, Table 14, show the growing ratio of e-journals in total serial titles in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Electronic Journals statistics data were included in the Serials Survey form in 2010. The two major categories are “Purchased” and “Received but not purchased”. “Purchased” means current subscriptions to “Print and other formats” and “Electronic” journals. “Received but not purchased” includes gift titles, Open Accessed titles, locally produced, and ceased periodical titles in collection regardless of format (microforms, CD-ROM, and in print, etc.). The same title in different formats (ex. both E-journal and printed) can only be counted once. Each counted individual e-journal title should have a MARC record in the local online public access catalog. Print and other format titles make up 36% of the total, while electronic titles are 64%, a growth from 47% since 2010. E-journal titles have grown due to the availability of new databases. Some were made affordable to CEAL libraries by consortium arrangement or by funding such as Korea Foundation e-resource grants in recent years.

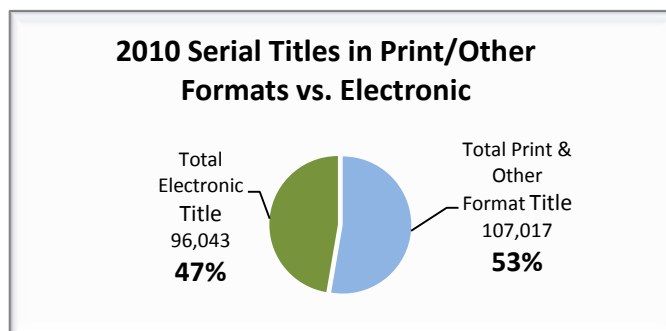


Table 13 2010 Serial Titles in Print/Other Formats vs. Electronic

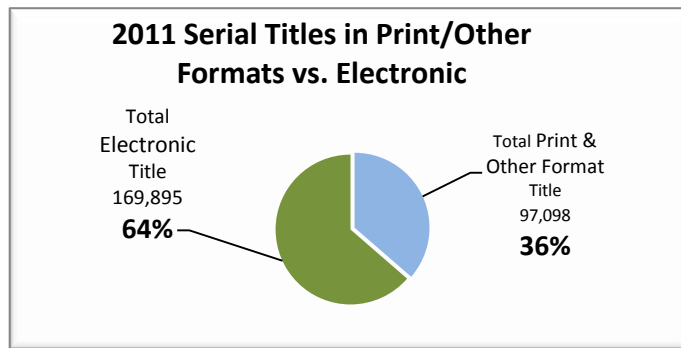


Table 14 2011 Serial Titles in Print/Other Formats vs. Electronic

Table 15, Table 16 show breakdowns of the print/other formats serial titles and electronic serial titles in both purchased and non-purchased categories, and the grand total. Serial titles of print and other formats have decreased by 9,919 or 9% from 2010, while electronic titles have grown 73,852 or 76.89%. The grand total of serial titles has grown 31.48%.

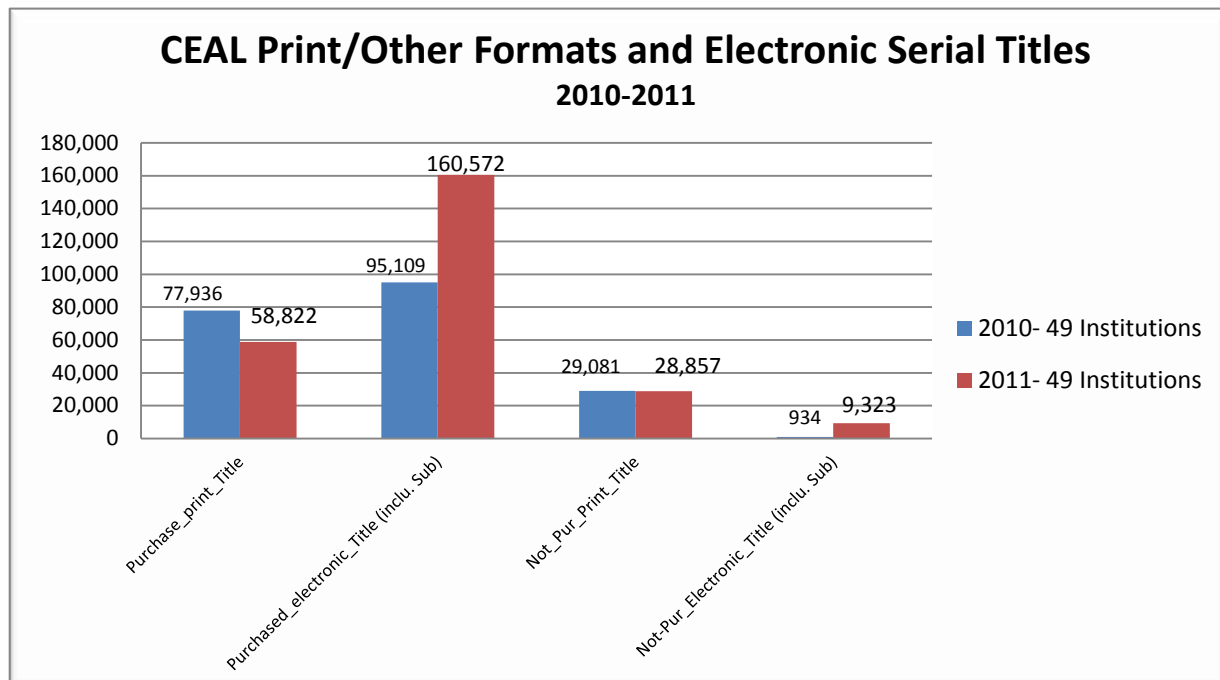


Table 15 CEAL Print/Other Formats and Electronic Serial Titles, 2010-2011

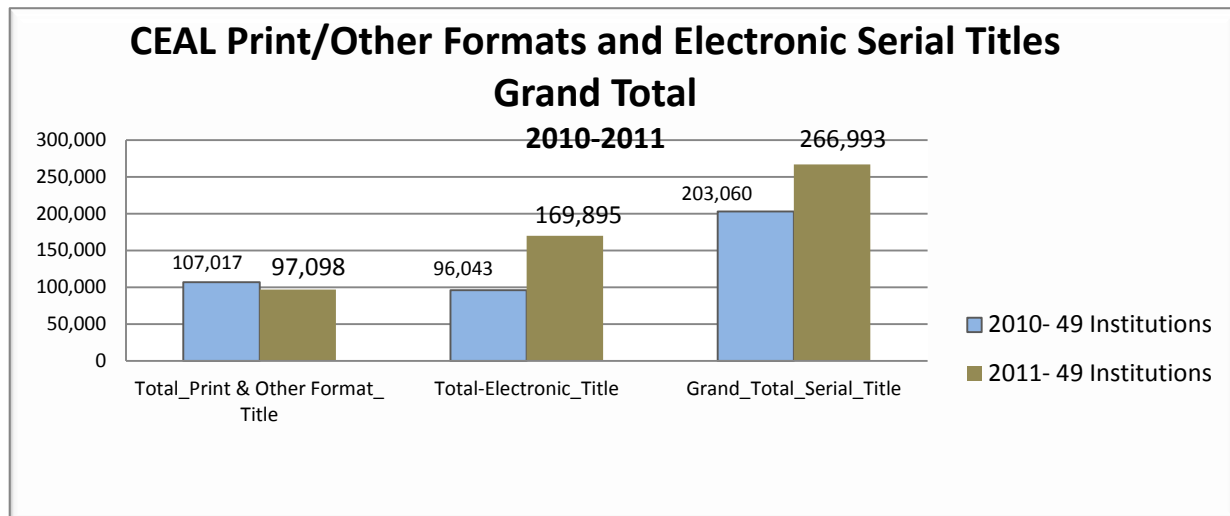


Table 16 CEAL Print/Other Formats and Electronic Serial Titles Grand Total, 2010-2011

Table 17 shows 45 participating libraries in the Fiscal Support form in 2011 with a total fiscal support of US\$16,007,395.85 (16 million). The breakdowns are: appropriations, \$11,221,133.50 (70%), East Asian program support, \$2,219,027.98 (14%), endowments, \$1,764,030.97 (11%), and grants, \$803,203.40 (5%).

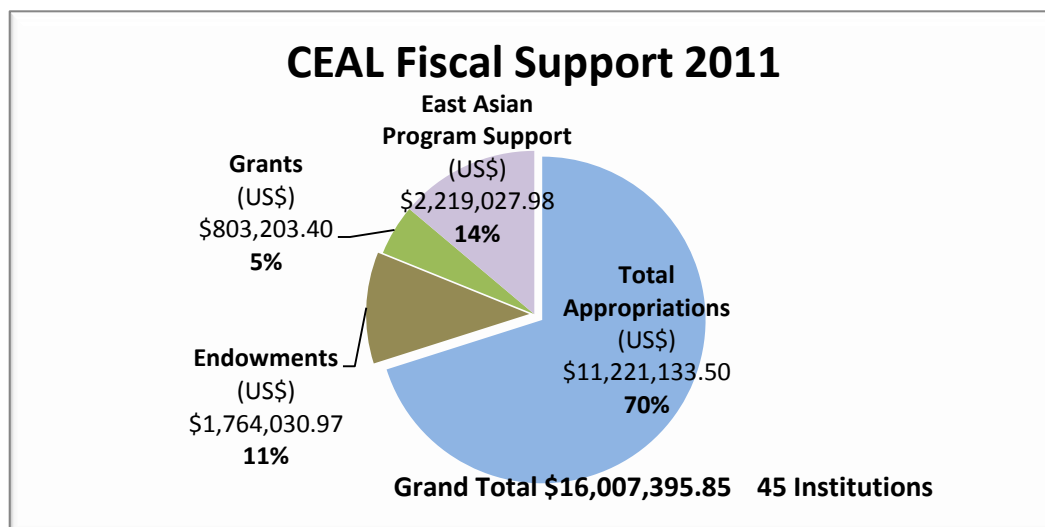


Table 17 CEAL Fiscal Support 2011

Table 18, Table 19, Table 20, Table 21 present the change of fiscal support from 2009 through 2011 in appropriations, East Asian program support, endowments, and grants respectively. Appropriations have declined to \$897,174 or -7.4% from 2010 while program support has gone up by \$1,493,911 or 200% increase compared to 2009 and 2010. Endowments have been reduced \$693,876 or 28% compared to 2010, the lowest since 2009. Grant support level is at its lowest since 2009 with a 7.5% reduction in 2010 and a 49.16% (USD776,567) reduction in 2011. Compared to 2009, the 2011 grant level was reduced by 45%.

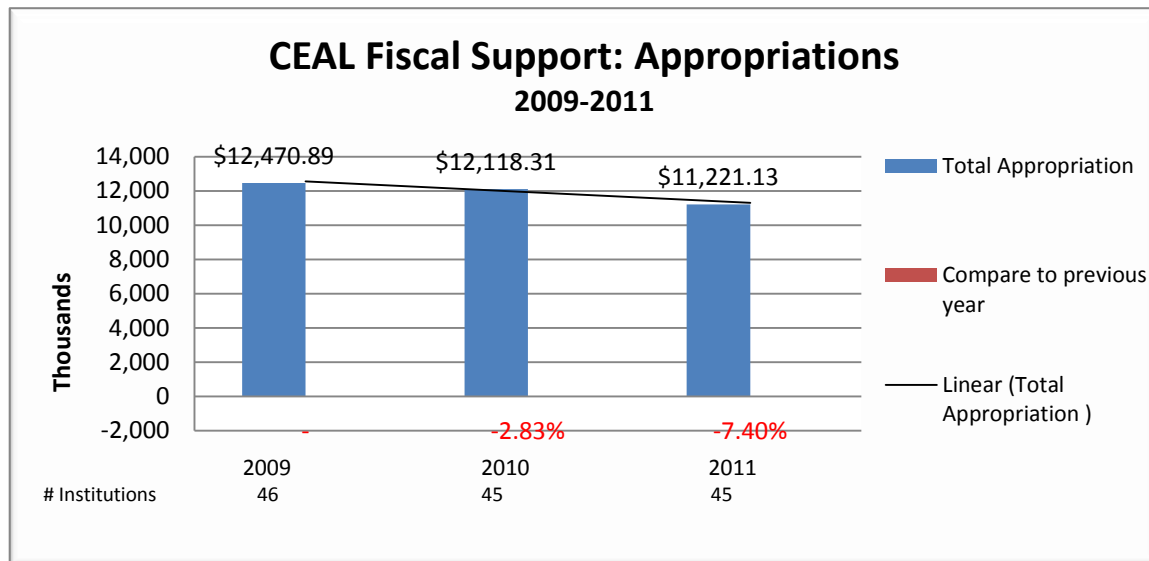


Table 18 CEAL Fiscal Support: Appropriations, 2009-2011

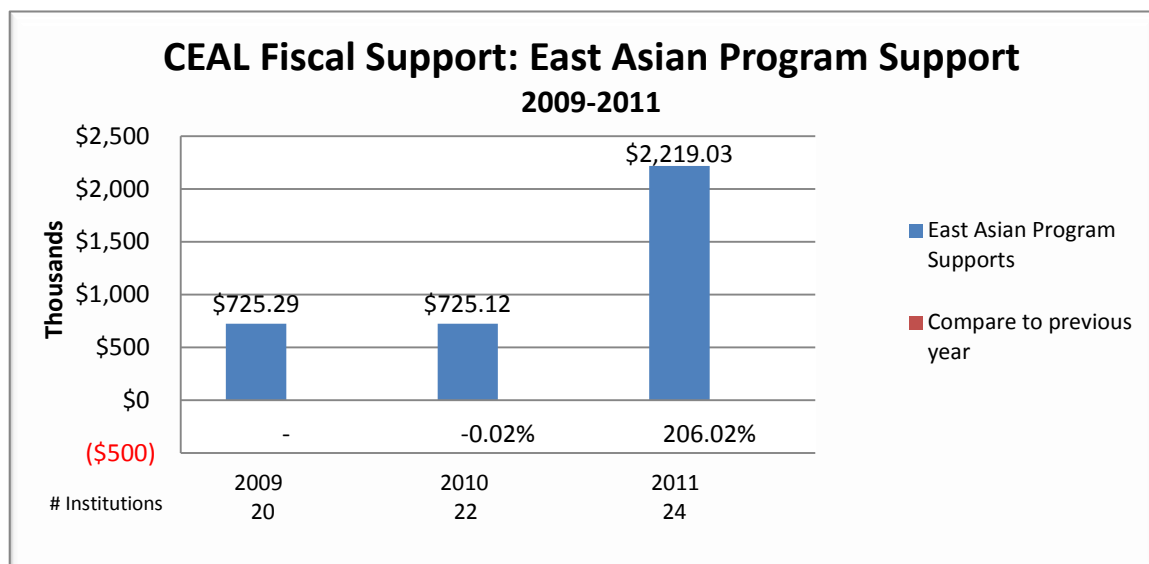


Table 19 CEAL Fiscal Support: East Asian Program Support, 2009-2011

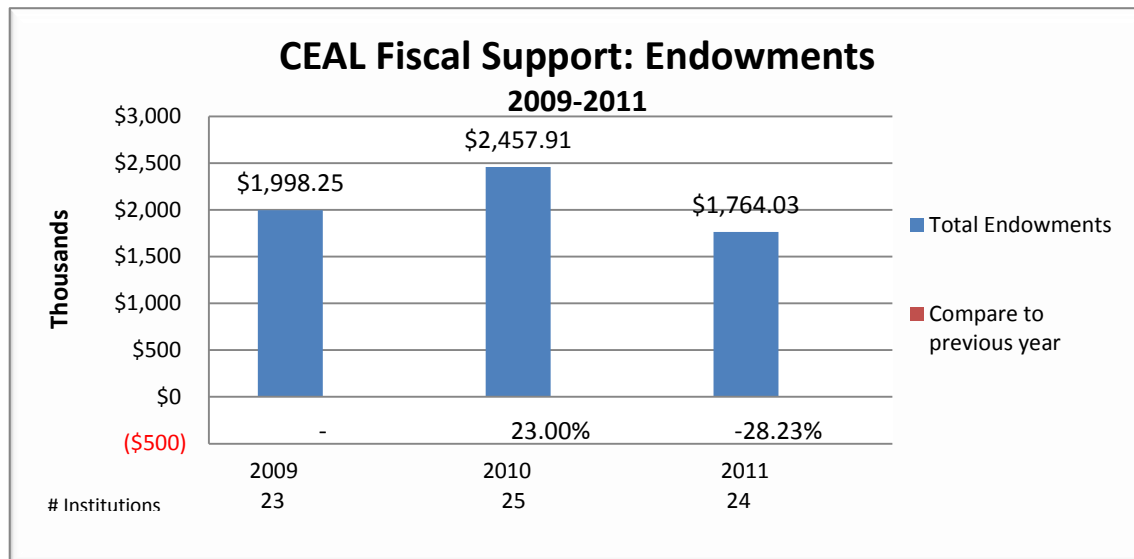


Table 20 CEAL Fiscal Support: Endowments, 2009-2011

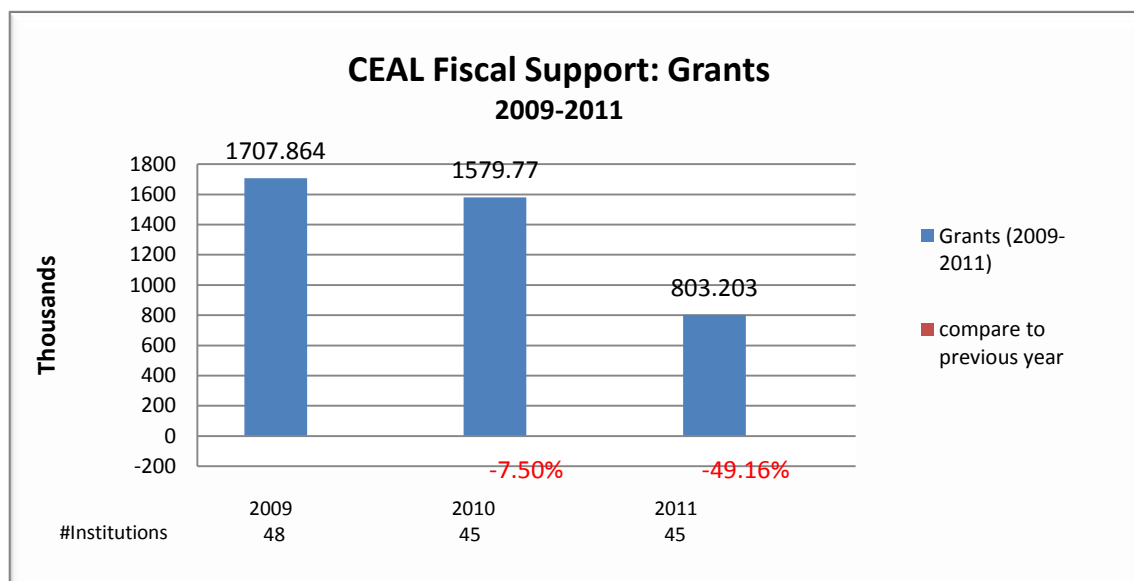


Table 21 CEAL Fiscal Support: Grants, 2009-2011

Table 22 shows CEAL total fiscal support from 2009 to 2011 with growth rate indicated. 2010 had a 0.02% reduction from 2009, and 2011 had a 5.73% (USD972,664) reduction from 2010.

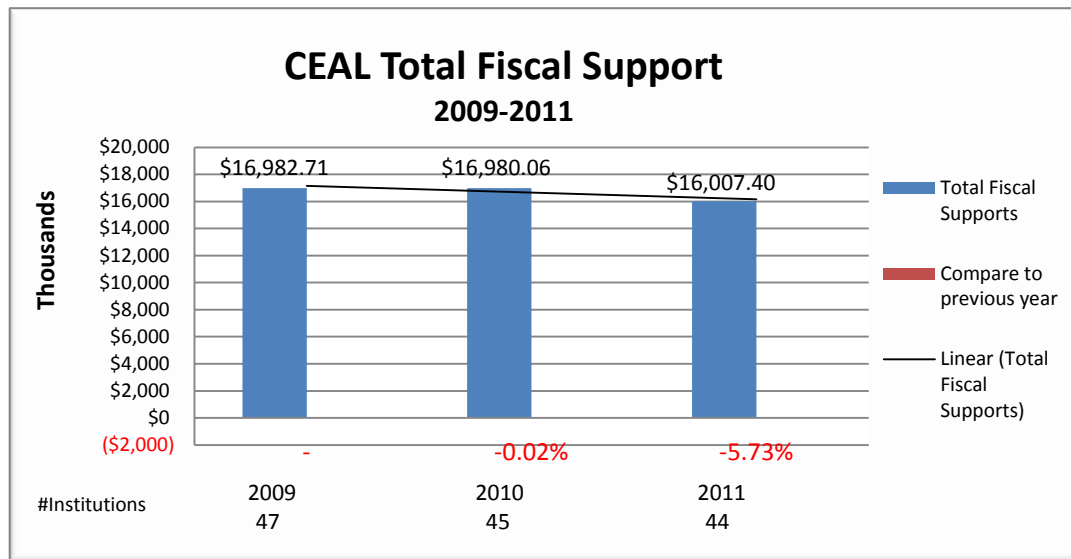


Table 22 CEAL Total Fiscal Support, 2009-2011

Table 23 shows changes in percentage of each value contributed in each sub-category of fiscal support.

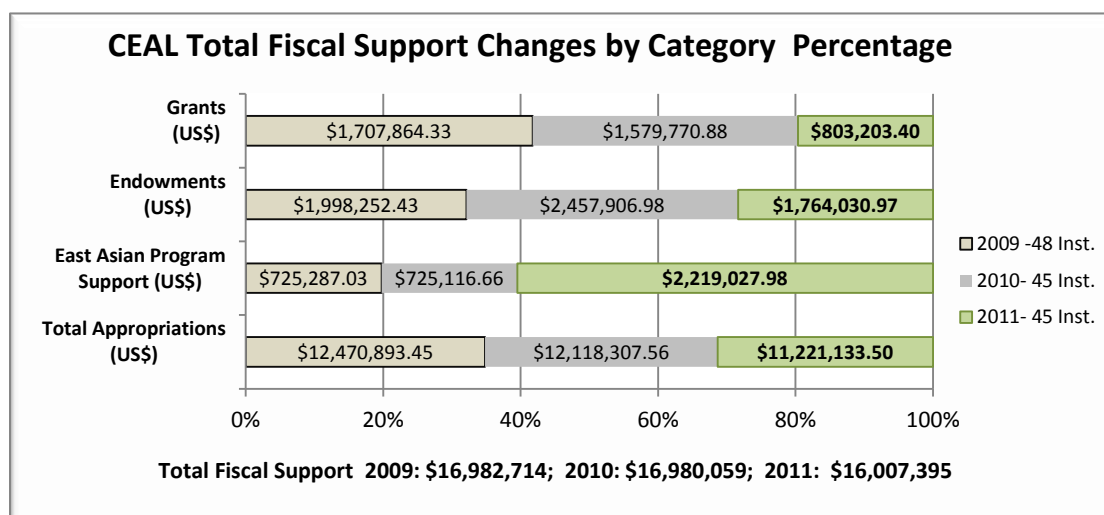


Table 23 CEAL Total Fiscal Support Changes by Category Percentage, 2009-2011

Table 24 shows total fiscal support of public and private funded university libraries from 2009 to 2011. Even though the 2011 reduction of endowment funds affected private libraries more, the larger amount of East Asian program support in 2010 and 2011 increased the total fiscal support for privately funded libraries by 5.38% (USD476,759) in 2010 and a slight increase of 0.24% (USD22,619) in 2011.

Publicly funded libraries have suffered appropriations reduction for the past three years. Total fiscal support decreased 2.04% (USD122,732) in 2010, and another 8.69%

(USD511,316) in 2011. Compared to 2009, the 2011 total budget for public funded libraries is 10.55% less in two years.

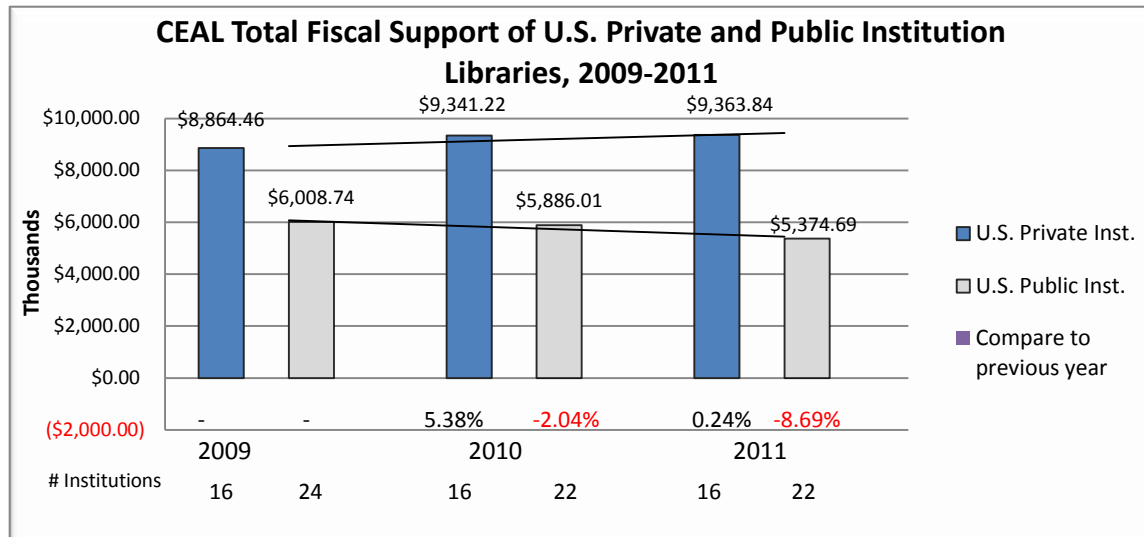


Table 24 CEAL Total Fiscal Support of U.S. Private and Public Institution Libraries, 2009-2011

Table 25 shows U.S. academic libraries total fiscal support from 2009 to 2011. CEAL U.S. academic libraries had a total budget reduction of 8.3% in 2011 compared to 2009.

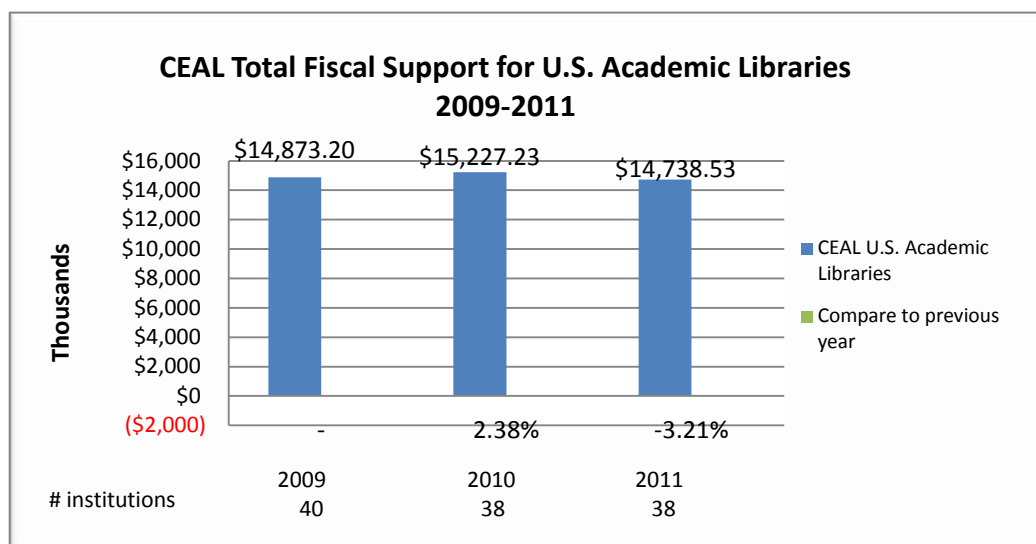


Table 25 CEAL Total Fiscal Support for U.S. Academic Libraries, 2009-2011.

Table 26 shows 2011 CEAL personnel support FTE and distribution categories in percentage. Forty-nine (49) institutions reported a total of 410.37 Full-Time Equivalent (FTE). Compared to 419.26 FTE in 2010, the total FTEs decreased 8.89 (2.12%) FTE. Total personnel support FTE included 150.93 (36.78%) FTE professionals, down from 156.93

(37%) FTE, 145.35 (35.42%) FTE paraprofessional or clerical staff, down from 148.23 FTE, 59.41 (14.35%) FTE student assistants, down from 60.98 (15%) FTE, and 54.68 (13.32%) FTE Others, a slight growth from 53.99 (13%). The personnel support level in 2011 was the lowest of all previous years.

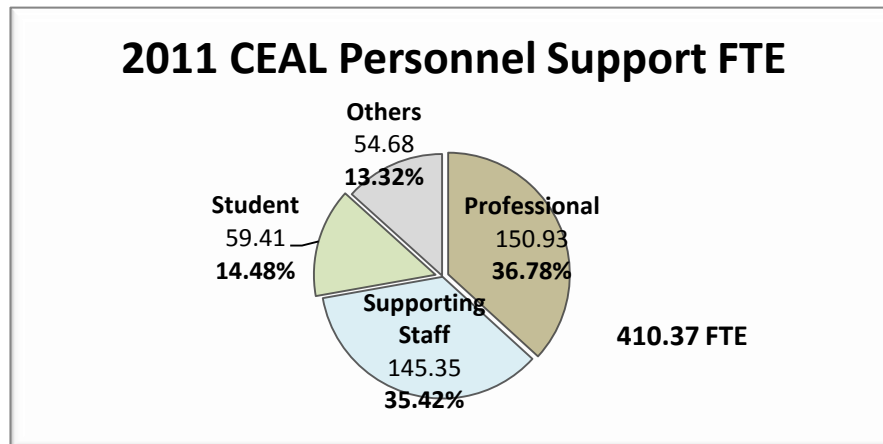


Table 26 2011 CEAL Personnel Support FTE

Table 27 is CEAL personnel support FTE from 2006 to 2011. It compares peak year data in the past 6 years with the 2011 data in each personnel category. The percentage shown is the greatest change since 2006 in each category of the professional (-30.91%), supporting staff (-31.37%), student (-28.09%), and others (37.56%). In the past six years, CEAL personnel support has declined an average of 30% in professional, supporting staff, and student positions. Some growth in “others” category of personnel support may be due to administrative positions and/or multiple CJK responsibilities which did not fit into the first two categories.

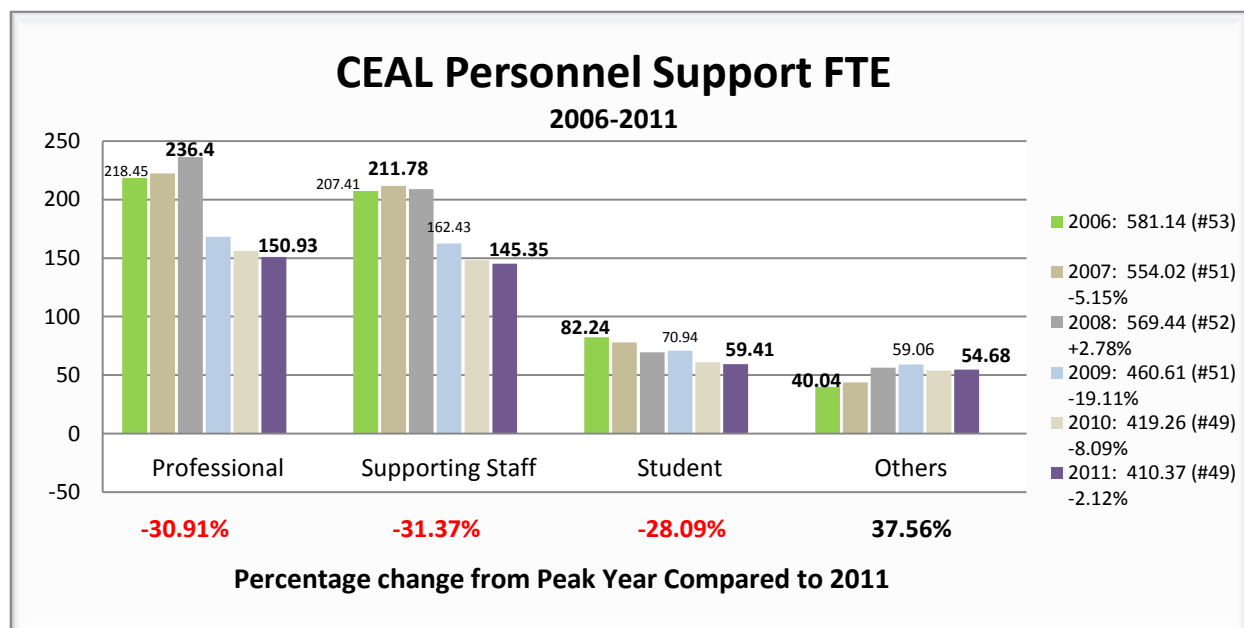


Table 27 CEAL Personnel Support FTE, 2006-2011

Table 28 shows CEAL professional staff FTE from 2006 to 2011. The noticeable decrease in professional staff that occurred since 2008 was discussed in the 2010 report.

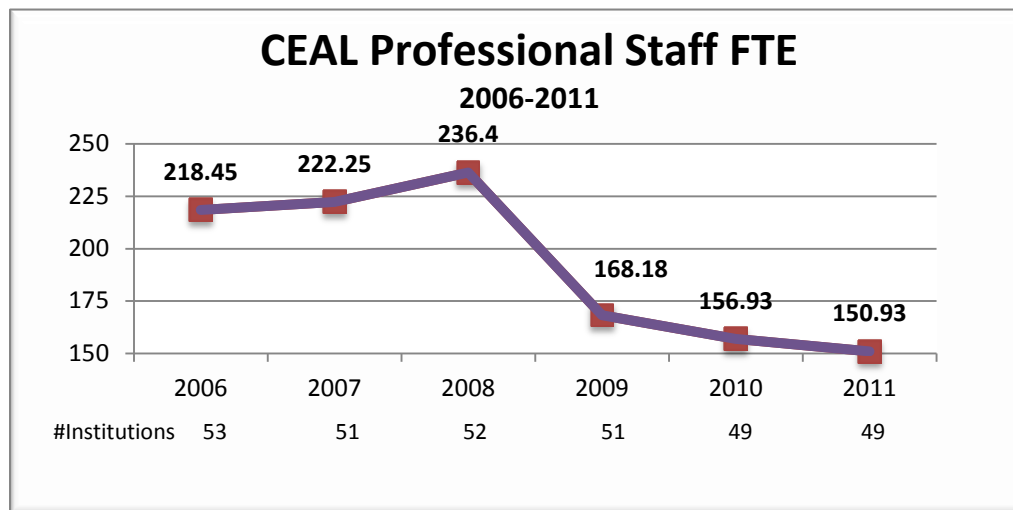


Table 28 CEAL Professional Staff FTE, 2006-2011

Table 29 shows that of a total of 49 reporting libraries, 11 used outsourcing services: 6 for cataloging/processing, and 5 for both acquisitions and cataloging/processing. Acquisition outsourcing did not start until 2009. The cataloging/processing outsourcing service has been used by eleven libraries steadily for the past several years.

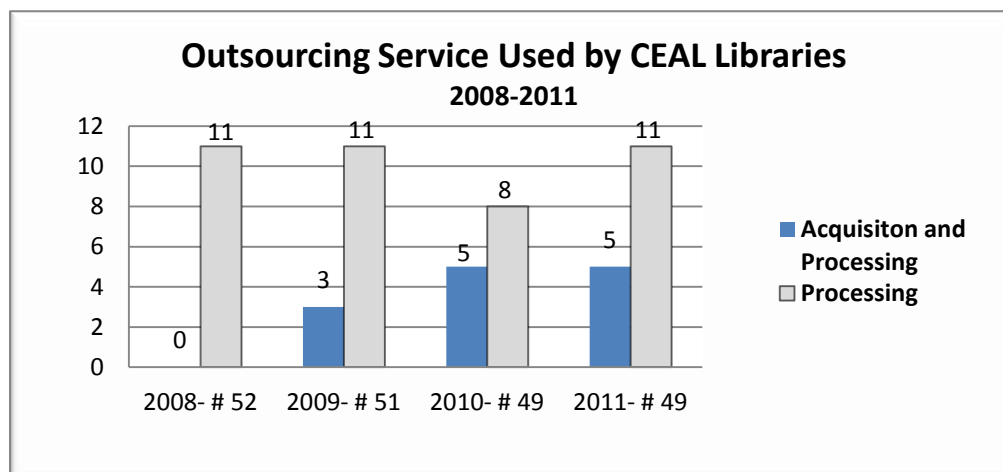


Table 29 Outsourcing Services Used by CEAL Libraries, 2008-2011

Table 30 displays public service statistics of Presentations and Participants from 2008 to 2011. The number of library presentations in 2011 with 922 reported by 42 libraries is less than half of the 1,888 in 2008 by 45 libraries. 8,467 presentations were given in 2011, which is the lowest since 2008.

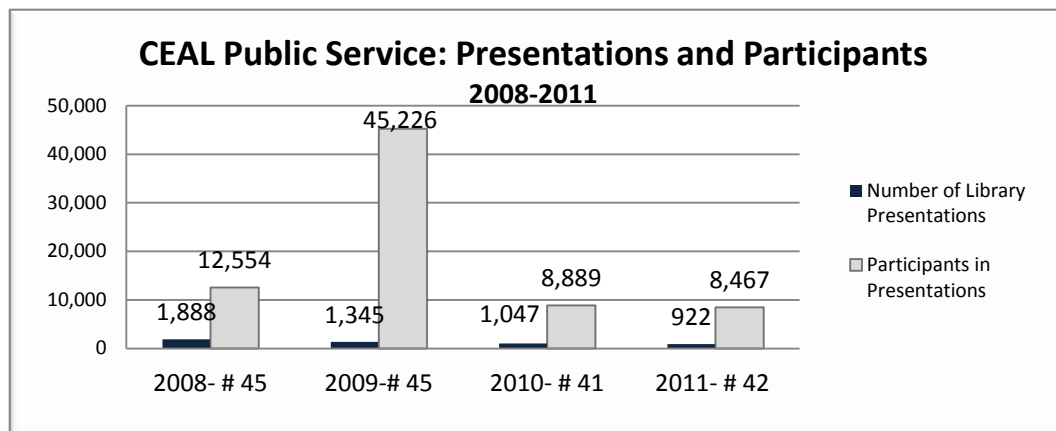


Table 30 CEAL Public Service: Presentations and Participants, 2008-2011

Table 31 displays public service Reference and Circulation from 2008 to 2011. Reference transactions have decreased 29% from 88,860 in 2010 to 62,774 in 2011 reported by 42 participating libraries, though the total circulation went up. It is not surprising that the number of reference transactions has continued to drop. A similar phenomenon has occurred in our main libraries for the past decade. More powerful search tools have become available to students and researchers, and the questions presented to reference librarians are more difficult and time consuming since many factual questions have been answered by other available means. Reference transactions reported do not reflect the increased level of knowledge involved and the greater time spent by library professionals.

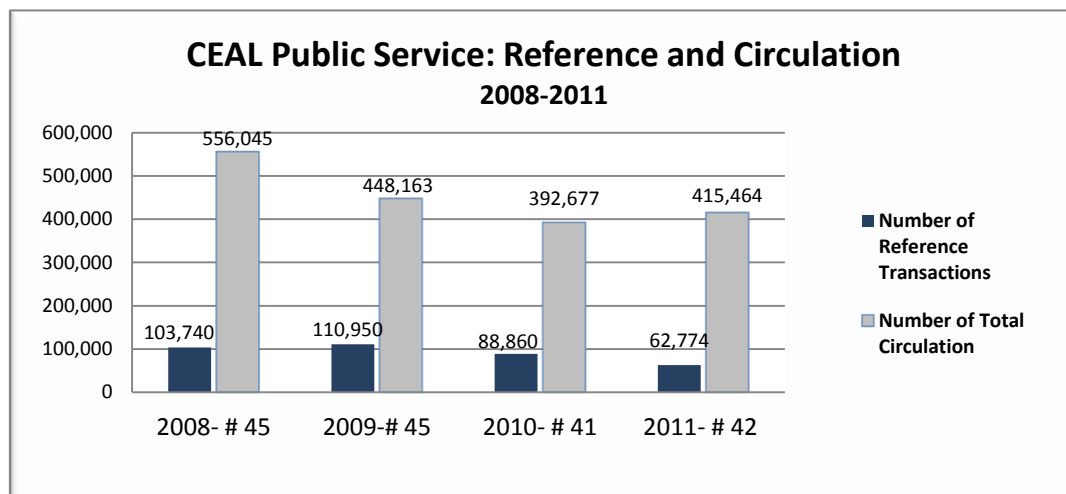


Table 31 CEAL Public Service: Reference and Circulation, 2008-2011

Table 32 is CEAL interlibrary loan services from 2008 to 2011. 2011 Interlibrary loan lending requests grew 7.3% from 21,922 in 2010 to 23,522 in 2011, the highest since 2008. 20 libraries lending data and 10 libraries borrowing data indicate a ratio of 3 to 4 times lending over borrowing. 10 libraries reported all four fields: lending, borrowing, filled and

unfilled. Analyzing the totals, lending unfilled (4,676) is about 42% of lending requested (11,130), and borrowing unfilled (617) is 9.5% of borrowing requests (6,501). The number of lending requests (11,130) is about 1.7 times than borrowing requests (6,501), which indicates that these East Asian collections are serving other libraries as they are lending more than they borrow. U. of Pittsburgh lending (5,733) is 24% of the total lending (23,522), a huge service to the CEAL community and beyond.

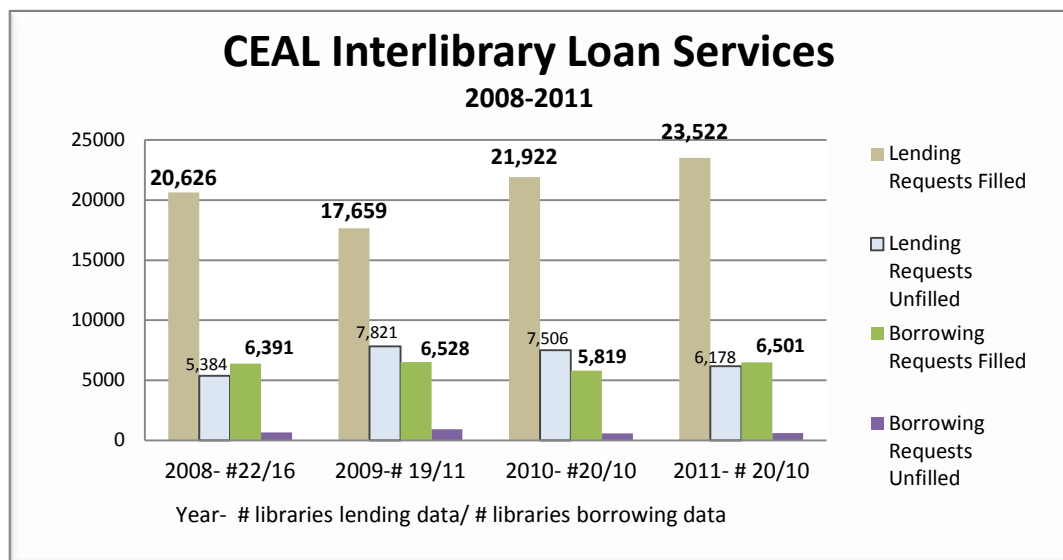


Table 32 CEAL Interlibrary Loan Services, 2008-2011

Table 33 is E-resource expenditure from 2002 to 2011. It shows 27 libraries reported 2011 total e-resource expenditures at \$ 1,978,228.011(almost 2 million), 35.6% more than 2010. E-resource expenditures may be included in each library's total fiscal support, may be only a portion of each library total fiscal support with other portion funded by its main library's central fund, or may be funded completely outside of fiscal support. The expenditures have gone up in the past few years with the increase in e-resources that are available. In addition, the Korea Foundation has funded partial cost of Korean language databases through its e-resource grant program to libraries including the North America libraries. A few more U.S. libraries reported e-resource expenditures this year, though several regulars did not report this year.

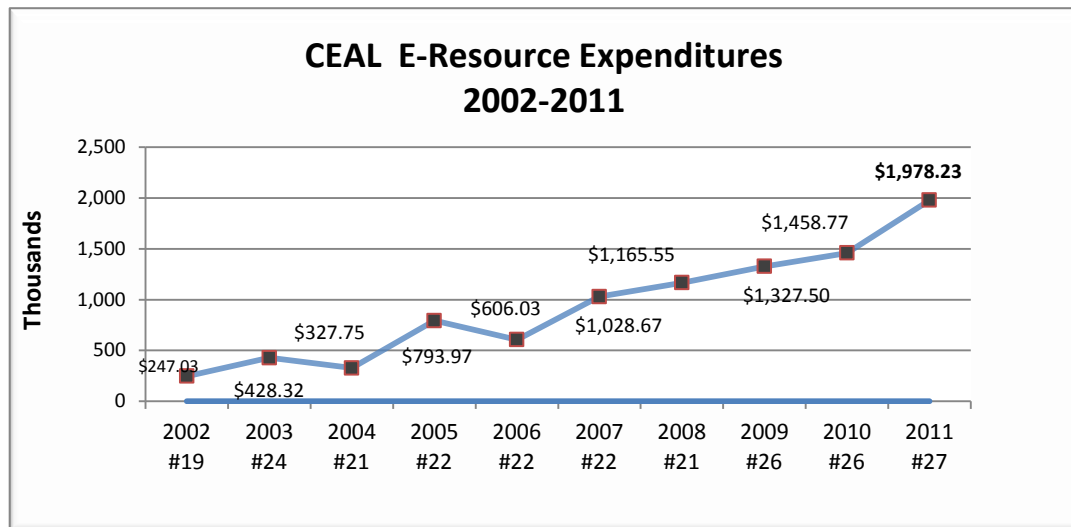


Table 33 CEAL E-Resource Expenditures, 2002-2011

Table 34 shows CEAL U.S. institutions e-resource expenditures in 2011. Seven U.S. private institution libraries together spent 37.92% of the total amount, while seventeen public institution libraries together spent 33.43% of the total. The Library of Congress and one other private research library in the “Others” category spent 28.64% of the total. Only one Canadian library reported e-resource expenditures (not included in this table).

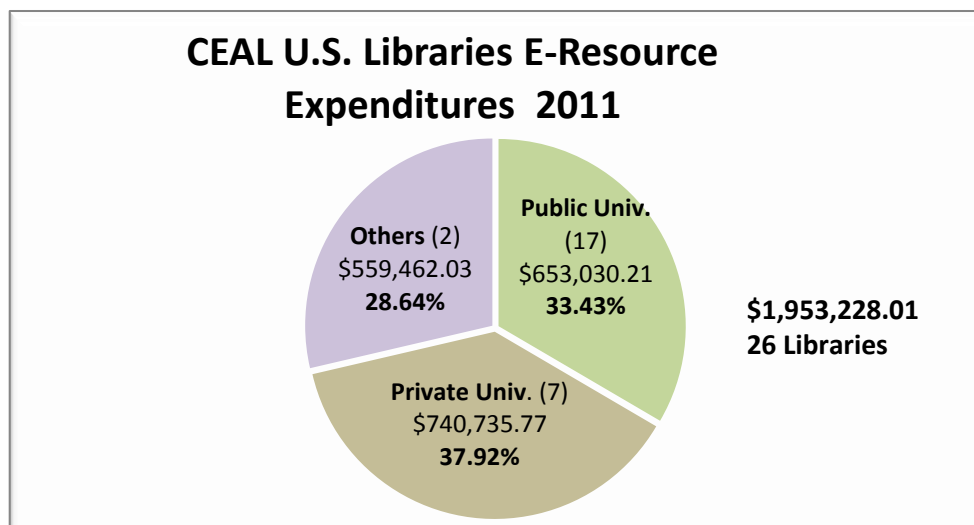


Table 34 CEAL U.S. Libraries E-Resource Expenditures, 2011

Summary

1. Printed monographs added to collections have slowed down in recent years. The most added by one library was 50,000 in 2009 compared to 33,000 in 2011. The median added was 4700 in 2009 compared to median added 3500 in 2011.
2. 32 libraries reported E-book collections for a total of 2.6 million including perpetual purchase and subscription.
3. Chinese language physical volume growth rate from 2008 to 2009 was 3.12%, and from 2010 to 2011 it was 0.01%. Japanese language physical volume growth rate from 2007 to 2008 was 4.2% and from 2010 to 2011 it was 1.74 %. Korean language physical volumes growth rate from 2007 to 2008 was 6.03%, and from 2010 to 2011 it was 5.42%, a higher rate than Chinese and Japanese languages. Japanese language physical volumes held in proportion to the entire CEAL physical volumes holding has decreased from 32% to 31% while Korean language ratio increased from 7% to 8%.
4. Serial in print and other format titles are 36% while the electronic titles are 64%, a growth from 47% since 2010. Print and other format serials have decreased 9% while the electronic titles have grown 76.89%. The grand total serial titles have grown 31.48%.
5. CEAL total appropriations have declined 7.4% from 2010. East Asian Program support has gone up 200%. Endowments have been reduced 28% compared to 2010, and 2011 Grant support level has been reduced by 57% compared to 2009.
6. Public funded university libraries have suffered appropriations reduction for the past three years. Total fiscal support has a decrease of 2.04% in 2010, and another reduction of 8.69% in 2011. Compared to 2009, total budget for public funded libraries in 2011 is 10.55% less.
7. 2011 has the lowest personnel support level compared to all previous years. CEAL personnel support has been reduced an average of 30% in the past six years.
8. Outsourcing data has been collected since 2008. Six institutions outsourced cataloging or processing, five institutions outsourced both acquisitions and cataloging/processing. The 11 institutions have outsourced cataloging and processing for the past several years.
9. Interlibrary loan lending requests have gone up 7.3%.
10. E-resource expenditures are 35.6% more than 2010.

Vickie Fu Doll

Chair, CEAL Statistics

University of Kansas

CEAL Statistics Database: <http://lib.ku.edu/ceal/php>

CEAL Statistics Homepage: <http://lib.ku.edu/cel/stat>